### Completeness, Recall and Negation in Open-World Knowledge Bases

Simon Razniewski, Hiba Arnaout, Shrestha Ghosh, Fabian Suchanek

- 1. Introduction and Foundations (Simon)
- 2. Predictive Recall Assessment (Fabian)
- 3. Counts from Text and KB (Shrestha)
- 4. Identifying Salient Negations (Hiba)
- 5. Wrap-up (Simon)







What common relation ties entities on the right to the entity on the left?





Noam Chomsky



Esther Duflo

What common relation ties entities on the right to the entity on the left?



How many employees does MIT have?







Count Information: Relation between an entity and a set of entities



- 1. Utility of count information
- 2. Extracting count information from text
- 3. Count information in KB
- 4. How much count information is accounted for?

#### **Only entities**

(?x, employer, MIT)

returns a handful of names from KB **Only counts** 

(MIT, employees, ?y)

gives no insight about the entities

#### **Count and Entities**

- Counts enhance incomplete entity enumerations.
- Representative entities enhance counts.



KB mixes counts with standard facts



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Enumeration is often of known entities

Count information can highlight KB inconsistencies



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Problem: Counting Quantifier Extraction

Input:

- a text about a subject S
- a predicate P

Task: Determine the number of objects in which S stands in relation with P



Subject: Noam Chomsky Predicate: number\_of\_children

Chomsky was married to Carol. They had three children together 3

Paramita Mirza, Simon Razniewski, Fariz Darari, Gerhard Weikum Enriching Knowledge Bases with Quantifiers International Semantic Web Conference (ISWC) 2018.

Task 1: Identify the count tokens and the compositional cues.

Sequence Labelling of tokens in a sentence on subject S and predicate P with:

- COUNT for counts
- COMP for compositional cues
- O all other tokens

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Chomsky was married to Carol. They had three children together O O O O O O O O COUNT O O



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Subject: Angelina Jolie Predicate: number\_of\_children

Jolie has three sons and three daughters. O O COUNT O COMP COUNT O



Task 2: Consolidate count tokens

Return a single answer per text, given subject-predicate pair

1. Sum up compositional cues

6

Jolie brought her six children: twins , one daughter and three adopted children to the gala.

Subject: Angelina Jolie Predicate: number\_of\_children

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cardinal	>> numbe	er-related terms	>>	ordinals	>>	indefinite article
two children	>>	twins	>> s	econd child	>>	a child

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#### **Ground Truth**

Use KB information as Ground Truth

#### Challenges

KB incompleteness negatively impacts training quality

#### Solution

Consider only popular KB entities

Set <u>upper bound</u> for predicate count value = 99<sup>th</sup> percentile of KB predicate value distribution



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Problem: Identification of semantically related count predicates Input:

- a set of KB triples (*s*,*p*,*o*)
- and its inverse predicate triples  $(s, p^{-1}, o)$

Task: Determine counting and enumerating predicates and semanticallyrelated predicate pairs.Objects



Task 1: Identification of the count predicates - counting and enumerating



Task 1: Identification of the two variants of count predicates

academic_staff, staff, faculty	number_of_children	 Counting Predicates – wins, doubles_titles, singles_titles
work_institution <sup>-1</sup> , workp work_institutions <sup>-1</sup>	olace <sup>-1</sup> , child	 <ul> <li>Enumerating Predicates –</li> <li>gold<sup>-1</sup></li> </ul>

#### Challenge:

- The separation is not clear.
- Not all counting predicates store (single) integers
- Not all enumerating predicates store entities

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Supervised Classification using:

- **Textual Features** count predicates are more often used in plural form
- **Type Information** classes of subject and objects
- **KB statistics** #objects per subject, datatype distribution of the objects

Task 2: Aligning pairs of counting and enumerating predicates



Challenge: KB facts are sparse and unclean.

Institutions can use faculty\_size, employees or staff to mean the same thing.

**Counting Predicates** 



Heuristics used for the predicate pair (e,c), where e stores entities and c counts.

- 1. Predicate pair co-occurrences #subjects e and c co-occur
- 2. Value distribution number of objects of **e** compared to count in **c** 
  - a. is it equal for all subjects?
  - b. is there any correlation?
- 3. Linguistic similarity do **e** and **c** talk share topical similarity?

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173k new count facts increasing KB knowledge by 77%

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for the predicates: hasSpouse and hasChild

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173k new count facts increasing KB knowledge by **77%** from just 4 Wikidata properties across 10 classes 2,205 negative assertions 2.5M new count facts increasing KB knowledge by **28.3%** for the predicates: *hasSpouse* and *hasChild* for 110 Wikidata properties-class pairs

Paramita Mirza, Simon Razniewski, Fariz Darari, Gerhard Weikum <u>Enriching Knowledge Bases with Quantifiers</u> International Semantic Web Conference (ISWC) 2018.

КВ	Enumerating
DBpedia-raw	4,090
DBpedia mapped	308
Wikidata-truthy	203
Freebase	7,614
Total	12,215

Number of predicted enumerating KB predicates

From more than 36k frequent predicates across KBs including inverses.

КВ	Enumerating	Counting	
DBpedia-raw	4,090	5,853	
DBpedia mapped	308	898	
Wikidata-truthy	203	1,067	
Freebase	7,614	1,687	
Total	12,215	9,505	

Number of predicted counting KB predicates

From more than 26k frequent predicates across KBs.

Number of predicted count predicates and KB alignments

КВ	Enumerating	Counting	Alignments
DBpedia-raw	4,090	5,853	3,703
DBpedia mapped	308	898	270
Wikidata-truthy	203	1,067	31
Freebase	7,614	1,687	274
Total	12,215	9,505	4,278

Quite a low number of alignments: indicative of KB sparsity

Shrestha Ghosh, Simon Razniewski, Gerhard Weikum <u>Uncovering Hidden Semantics of Set Information in Knowledge Bases</u> Journal of Web Semantics (JWS) 2020.

# Summary

Count information in the KB (Ghosh et al. JWS 2020)

- Exists as integers (counting) and set of entities (enumerating)
- Are semantically related
- Can be used for recall assessment, QA and KB curation

Count information in text (Mirza et al. ACL 2017)

- Is linguistically diverse
- Can be used for populating KBs.

Other works have explored

- Embedding cardinality constraints in link predictors (Munoz et al. SIGAPP 2018).
- Enhancing KB-QA with count informations (Ghosh et al. ESWC 2020).
- Numerical commonsense knowledge in LMs (Lin et al. EMNLP 2020).
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## Takeaways: Counts from text and KB

- 1. Count information
  - Is a relation between an entity and a set of entities
  - Expressed in counts and entities
  - Occurs as semantically related counting and enumerating predicates
  - Is present in KBs and text
- 2. Utility of count information
  - Recall assessment
  - Enhanced question answering
- 3. Challenges
  - KBs are inconsistent: mix counts with standard facts
  - KBs are sparse and incomplete
  - Counts in text is linguistically diverse

### References

- Paramita Mirza, Simon Razniewski, Fariz Darari, Gerhard Weikum. <u>Enriching</u> <u>Knowledge Bases with Quantifiers</u>. International Semantic Web Conference (ISWC) 2018.
- Émir Muñoz, Pasquale Minervini, and Matthias Nickles. <u>Embedding cardinality</u> <u>constraints in neural link predictors</u>. Symposium on Applied Computing (ACM/SIGAPP) 2019.
- Shrestha Ghosh, Simon Razniewski, Gerhard Weikum. <u>Uncovering Hidden</u> <u>Semantics of Set Information in Knowledge Bases</u>. Journal of Web Semantics (JWS) 2020.
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- Shrestha Ghosh, Simon Razniewski, Gerhard Weikum. <u>Answering Count</u> <u>Queries with Explanatory Evidence</u>. Special Interest Group in Information Retrieval (ACM SIGIR) 2022.